

Weston-super-Mare
Urban District Council.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

for 1908.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1908.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of submitting to you my Report for the past year, 1908, and laying before you the usual tables of Vital Statistics etc.

From the Registrar's Returns I find that, during the year, 382 births (182 Males and 200 Females) were registered in the district, giving a rate of 16·60 per 1000 of the estimated population, viz., 23,000. The births for 1907 numbered 386, showing a decrease of 4 in 1908.

The Deaths during the same period number 301 (132 Males and 169 Females) giving a Death rate of 13·08 per 1000 of the estimated population, viz. 23,000. The Deaths for 1907 numbered 308, showing a decrease of 7 in 1908.

The Deaths of persons aged 65 years and upwards number 139, viz., 31 between 65 and 70, 63 between 70 and 80, 38 between 80 and 90, and 7 between 90 and 100, giving an average of 76 years.

The Deaths registered from the principal Zymotic Diseases number 6, as against 17 for 1907, viz, 1 from Scarlatina, 3 from Diphtheria, 1 from Whooping Cough and 1 from Diarrhœa, and give a rate of 0·2 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The Deaths occurred in the Wards as follows :

| <i>Ward.</i> | <i>Census 1901.</i> | | <i>Deaths.</i> | <i>Rate per 1,000.</i> | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----|----------------|------------------------|------|
| | <i>Population.</i> | | | | |
| West | 6,056 | ... | 65 | ... | 10·7 |
| South..... | 6,343 | ... | 116 | ... | 18·2 |
| East | 7,446 | ... | 120 | ... | 16·1 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> | | |
| | 19,845 | | 301 | | |

The list of Deaths includes 31 amongst visitors, 16 in the General Hospital, 2 in the Statutory Hospital, 4 in the Royal Sanatorium, and 21 requiring the Coroner's Inquisition.

Deducting the Deaths of visitors, viz. 31, from the total Deaths, 301, we arrive at the true rate of

mortality, viz. 11·7 per 1,000 of the population proper.

The following table shows the number of deaths from all causes, and those from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases for the past ten years :—

| 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 284 | 289 | 267 | 272 | 215 | 287 | 306 | 275 | 308 | 301 |
| <i>Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases :</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 16 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 6 |

During the year 139 Notifications of Infectious Diseases were received, as against 86 for 1907, of which 95 were of Diphtheria, 34 of Scarlatina, 2 of Enteric Fever and 8 of Erysipelas.

Small Pox.—No case was notified in the district.

Scarlatina.—Thirty-four Cases were notified—12 in the first, 2 in the second, 15 in the third, and 5 in the fourth quarters respectively. Twenty-eight were removed to the Statutory Hospital. The form was generally of a mild type, and only one death is returned from this disease. This complaint was more prevalent in the first and third quarters. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infection. I may add that some of the cases were imported into the town.

Diphtheria.—Ninety-five cases were notified, as against 33 for 1907—36 in the first, 10 in the second, 24 in the third and 25 in the fourth quarters respectively. The cases again chiefly

occurred in the South Ward, and the slight Epidemic of the latter part of the previous year (1907) continued into the first quarter of 1908. In the meantime I had the sanitary arrangements of the Elementary School concerned thoroughly examined, and such defects as were discovered, forthwith remedied. I also understand that the County School Medical Officer, after examination of the children, discovered a case of Nasal Diphtheria, which no doubt accounted for most of the cases. This case was promptly isolated, but in proof of its stubbornness the child remained infected for some months. So far as the Epidemic was concerned, it cannot be said that there was any direct connection with sanitary defects, although in some cases defective sanitary arrangements might probably have predisposed the persons to infection. Our older streets, and somewhat crowded areas practically escaped the disease altogether, and the cases occurred principally in the newer and better part of the town.

Any possible contamination of the Milk Supply was excluded, and no evidence was discovered that domestic animals played any part in it.

It is now becoming widely recognised amongst Medical Officers and Bacteriologists, that the disease is mainly, if not altogether due to actual contact, but there is a difficulty in convincing people of this, owing to the fixed impression that

Diphtheria arises from sanitary defects. Before cases are discharged from your Isolation Hospital, I have had reason to insist on having a negative bacteriological report. Without a doubt it is possible for a case to have no clinical signs, and yet at the same time, the throat or nose may be teeming with Diphtheria bacilli, and therefore full of danger to other persons with whom the patient may mingle. On the other hand it may be possible to find a clinical picture of Diphtheria without the characteristic organism being found ! These facts increase the difficulties both of diagnosis and prognosis, and render extreme precaution necessary.

Enteric Fever—Only two cases were notified, viz., of young females (sisters). Both cases were of a very mild type, so much so, that there was considerable doubt at first as to the diagnosis. From the enquiries made and having regard to their being concurrent cases, the presumption was, that some Ice Creams partaken of, might account for the illness.

Measles were rather prevalent in the first quarter, but of a mild form. No death is returned from this complaint.

Diarrhœa.—Only one death is returned from this complaint in an aged person.

Whooping Cough.—Very few cases of this complaint came under my notice, and one death

only is due to this cause, in the person of a young child.

Isolation Hospital.—This Institution has continued to prove a most valuable acquisition to the town during the past year, no less than 98 cases having been admitted, viz., 70 of Diphtheria and 28 of Scarlatina. But as I have before suggested, an observation block and one for Enteric Fever, are wanted to complete our requirements for Infectious diseases. I can only repeat, as I have on other occasions, the satisfactory manner in which the Matron and the Nursing Staff perform their various duties.

Slaughter Houses.—I much regret being obliged again to impress upon you the urgent necessity of the removal of your Abattoirs. In my last four Annual Reports I have strongly urged their speedy removal to a more distant part of the town for the following reasons :—First, the insanitary conditions of the buildings, and the septic conditions of the site and surrounding surface area ; second, the close proximity to your Infectious Diseases Hospital ; third, the dangers to the many children playing in the thoroughfare adjoining, when the excited animals are being driven to be slaughtered, several disquieting incidents having occurred ; fourth (and not least), there being no hanging or cooling room in the building, I am of opinion that it is unsafe for

carcases to hang where they may be bacteriologically contaminated. During the year I periodically inspected the premises, and on other occasions examined, at the request of the Inspector, diseased carcases and internal organs, with a view to deciding as to their fitness, or otherwise, for the food of man. When in such cases the animals or parts thereof were found to be unfit for human consumption, they were destroyed with the approval of the butchers. No prosecutions were instituted on this head.

The Cemetery.—I have reason to believe that a scheme is being considered by your Council, to purchase a much-needed new site for the burial of the dead, you having several positions in view, and I would strongly advise the desirability of obtaining one with natural facilities for sub-soil drainage, but sufficiently far removed from our Water-shed. This will naturally entail seeking a site at some distance from our rapidly growing town, but as I mentioned in my last year's report the matter is one which will not bear delay.

The Factory and Workshop Act :

Bakehouses. — All the Bakehouses have received the usual attention, and were generally found in a satisfactory condition. The statutory lime-washing and cleansing were carried out in accordance with the provision of the above Act.

As in previous years all Workshops within the district have been periodically inspected, and the register kept as usual. Cards are provided by your Council to each occupier, free of charge, with the legal number of persons allowed to occupy the various rooms, legibly entered thereon. All the premises of the home-workers were duly inspected, and only in one instance was a case of Infectious Disease notified, and the patient was promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the premises, clothes &c. disinfected.

Disposal of House Refuse.—In previous reports I expressed a hope that a refuse destructor would be soon provided by your Council on a suitable site, in order that the increasing quantities of house and trade refuse might be rendered rapidly innocuous, but I regret to find that you have not yet come to any decision in the matter. I can only hope that you will realise the urgency of providing one as soon as possible.

Public Works.—Under this heading the most prominent place for the past year must again be given to sewerage works. I am pleased to record the accomplishment of the Milton Drainage Scheme, and the extensive works carried out by property owners under the superintendence of your officers, in draining their properties and connecting to the system. I understand that there is every prospect of all the adjacent

properties being efficiently drained by it, before the end of the coming summer.

The work, when completed, should relieve your minds of many anxieties which you, along with myself, have from time to time experienced. The abandonment of old and defective sewers, and the diversion of existing ones as occasion required, together with the extension of your system when necessary, have demonstrated your progressive zeal in this matter. Much good has also been done in the cleansing and flushing of main sewers.

I am pleased also to note that you contemplate carrying out extensive works for the more efficient drainage of your district so far as surface water is concerned, adopting in many places what is virtually the "separate" system of drainage.

All these works are of the first importance in a health resort like Weston-super-Mare.

With regard to the scavenging and cleansing of your streets, which has at all times been most efficiently done, I would congratulate you on the measures you have taken in regard to the abolition of the dust nuisance, by tar spraying your roads. These operations undoubtedly affect in a marked extent the health of the inhabitants, by reducing the means of transmission and retention of the pathogenic and putrefactive bacteria associated with surfaces of highways, the hot solution acting as both an antiseptic and a dust palliative.

I am also glad to note that several private streets have been made up and completed in the district, and that you contemplate insisting on further operations of this nature in regard to certain others, on some of which I have had on more than one occasion to make a special report to your Sanitary Committee.

Water Supply.—The excellency of your abundant and constant water supply needs no comment from me, except that I have made several analyses during the year, with most satisfactory results, so far as the total absence of organic impurities is concerned. One thing however I would commend to your notice. That is the existing insufficient pressure to force the water in the summer time to the upper houses on Milton Hill. In order to secure an ample supply, at least during the daytime when pumping is in progress, is it not desirable that a high syphon stand pipe at a convenient and suitable position be fixed, in order to provide the necessary pressure to force the water to a height adequate for this part of the district?

New Houses.—I may mention that the number of new houses erected, certified and occupied during the year is 135, which shows the rapid growth of the town.

Houses unfit for Habitation.—Under this head I provisionally closed three houses on

account of their structural defects, overcrowding and filthy condition.

The houses are still unoccupied, and in my opinion, will need reconstruction in order to make them fit for habitation.

The details of registration and nuisances discovered appear in the Sanitary Inspector's report attached.

The tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, which I append, are tabulated statements of the deaths, classified according to diseases, ages and localities.

In conclusion, I may add that, as in former years, a systematic inspection of the district has been made, as time permitted, and all insanitary conditions and ordinary nuisances, as soon as they were discovered, received immediate attention, whilst those localities in which Zymotic diseases appeared, were specially and carefully watched, and their hygienic requirements attended to.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. VERNON HITCHINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Wyndham Villa,

8th February, 1909.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1908 and previous years.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE URBAN DISTRICT.

| YEAR. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | BIRTHS. | | DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. | | DEATHS AT ALL AGES. | | TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.† | Deaths of Residents registered beyond District. | DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT. | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--------|
| | | Number. | Rate.* | Number. | Rate per 1000 Births registered | Number. | Rate.* | | | | Number. | Rate.* |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1898 | 18,500 | 337 | 18.21 | 43 | 127.5 | 263 | 14.32 | 22 | 21 | | 242 | 13.08 |
| 1899 | 19,000 | 319 | 16.78 | 44 | 137.9 | 284 | 14.88 | 16 | 26 | | 258 | 13.57 |
| 1900 | 19,500 | 319 | 16.35 | 49 | 153.5 | 289 | 14.82 | 21 | 23 | | 266 | 13.64 |
| 1901 | 19,845 | 344 | 18.05 | 37 | 107.5 | 267 | 14.01 | 13 | 5 | | 262 | 13.75 |
| 1902 | 20,094 | 307 | 15.27 | 34 | 110.7 | 272 | 13.53 | 18 | 4 | | 268 | 13.33 |
| 1903 | 20,344 | 370 | 18.18 | 31 | 83.7 | 215 | 10.50 | 9 | 3 | | 212 | 10.42 |
| 1904 | 20,644 | 358 | 17.30 | 36 | 100.5 | 287 | 13.90 | 19 | 10 | | 277 | 13.47 |
| 1905 | 21,144 | 373 | 17.60 | 38 | 101.8 | 306 | 14.40 | 24 | 9 | | 297 | 14.0 |
| 1906 | 22,000 | 411 | 18.6 | 47 | 114.35 | 275 | 12.5 | 33 | 8 | | 267 | 12.13 |
| 1907 | 22,500 | 386 | 17.5 | 32 | 82.9 | 308 | 13.68 | 26 | 11 | | 297 | 13.20 |
| Averages for years 1898-1907. | 20,357 | 352 | 17.38 | 39 | 112.03 | 276 | 13.65 | 20 | 12 | | 264 | 13.50 |
| 1908 | 23,000 | 382 | 16.60 | 35 | 91.6 | 301 | 13.08 | 22 | 10 | | 291 | 12.6 |

* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 2,483
 Total population at all ages } 19,845
 Number of inhabited houses } 3,681
 Average number of persons per house ... } 5.3
 ... } at Census of 1901.

† By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908
and previous years.

| | | DISTRICT—WESTON-SUPER-MARE URBAN. | | | |
|---|-----|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Population esti- mated to middle of each Year. | Births registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. |
| | | <i>a.</i> | <i>b.</i> | <i>c.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| 1898 | ... | 18,500 | 337 | 242 | 43 |
| 1899 | ... | 19,000 | 319 | 258 | 44 |
| 1900 | ... | 19,500 | 319 | 266 | 49 |
| 1901 | ... | 19,845 | 344 | 262 | 37 |
| 1902 | ... | 20,094 | 307 | 268 | 34 |
| 1903 | ... | 20,344 | 370 | 212 | 31 |
| 1904 | ... | 20,644 | 358 | 277 | 36 |
| 1905 | ... | 21,144 | 373 | 297 | 38 |
| 1906 | ... | 22,000 | 411 | 267 | 47 |
| 1907 | ... | 22,500 | 386 | 297 | 32 |
| Averages of Years 1898 to 1907 ... } | | 20,357 | 352 | 264 | 39 |
| 1908 | ... | 23,000 | 382 | 291 | 35 |

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1908 in the
Weston-super-Mare Urban District.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (H). | | | | | | | NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL. |
|------------------------|--|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| | At all ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | | |
| | | Un- der 1 | 1 to 5. | 5 to 15. | 15 to 25. | 25 to 65. | 65 & up- w'ds. | |
| Diphtheria ... | 95 | | 22 | 60 | 8 | 5 | | 70 |
| Erysipelas ... | 8 | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| Scarlet Fever . | 34 | | 12 | 16 | 4 | 2 | | 28 |
| Enteric „ | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Puerperal „ | | | | | | | | |
| Totals ... | 139 | 1 | 34 | 76 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 98 |

H.—Isolation Hospital, Drove Road, Weston-super-Mare.

Total available Beds—40.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE URBAN DISTRICT.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | DEATHS IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT AT THE SUBJOINED AGES. | | | | | | | DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS. |
|--|---|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | All ages. | Under 1 | 1 and under 5 | 5 and under 15 | 15 and under 25 | 25 and under 65 | 65 and up- wards. | |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Whooping-cough | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Diphtheria & membranous croup | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Epidemic Influenza | 7 | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | |
| Diarrhoea | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 26 | | | | 3 | 21 | 2 | 3 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cancer, malignant disease | 33 | | | | | 9 | 24 | 5 |
| Bronchitis | 28 | 6 | | | | 6 | 16 | |
| Pneumonia | 16 | 4 | | 1 | | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Pleurisy | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver | 7 | | | | | 5 | 2 | |
| Premature birth | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Heart Diseases | 40 | 1 | | | 2 | 15 | 22 | 1 |
| Accidents | 6 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Suicides | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Convulsions | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| All other causes | 118 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 27 | 65 | 7 |
| All causes | 301 | 35 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 97 | 139 | 22 |

8th Feb., 1909.

CHAS. VERNON HITCHINS, Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE URBAN DISTRICT.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | Under 1 Week. | | 1-2 Weeks. | | 2-3 Weeks. | | 3-4 Weeks. | | Total under 1 Month. | | 1-2 Months. | 2-3 Months. | 3-4 Months. | 4-5 Months. | 5-6 Months. | 6-7 Months. | 7-8 Months. | 8-9 Months. | 9-10 Months. | 10-11 Months. | 11-12 Months. | Total Deaths under 1 Year. |
|---|---------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 35 |
| All Causes { Certified - - - 35 Uncertified - - Nil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Infectious Disease— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whooping-cough - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhoea, all forms - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gastritis, Gastro intestinal Catarrh - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wasting Diseases—Premature Birth - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congenital Defects - - - | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injury at Birth - - - | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculous Diseases - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convulsions - - - | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis - - - | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia - - - | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suffocation, overlying - - - | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Causes - - - | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 35 |

District (or sub-division) of Weston-super-Mare.

Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 23,000.
Deaths in the year—legitimate infants, 34 ; illegitimate, 1.
Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 301.

Births in the year—legitimate, 373 ; illegitimate, 9

| I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District. | II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District. | III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District. |
|---|---|---|
| General Hospital. Royal West of England Sanatorium. Children's Convalescent Home. Nursing Institute. | Axbridge Union Workhouse. | <i>Nil.</i> |

STATUTORY HOSPITAL,

Statement of Patients admitted to Hospital during the Year 1908.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|-------|-------|
| In Hospital, December 31st, 1907 | - | - | 14 | } 112 | |
| Admitted during 1908 | - | - | 98 | | |
| Discharged | - | - | - | 104 | } 112 |
| Died | - | - | - | 2 | |
| Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1908 | - | - | - | 6 | |

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1908, for the
Urban District of Weston-super-Mare.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries). | 9 | 4 | Nil. |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses). | 95 | 75 | „ |
| Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report). | 11 | 7 | „ |
| Total ... | 115 | 86 | „ |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector. | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i> | | | | |
| Want of Cleanliness | 6 | 6 | Nil. | Nil. |
| Want of Ventilation | 1 | 1 | „ | „ |
| Overcrowding | 2 | 2 | „ | „ |
| Want of drainage of floors | 3 | 3 | „ | „ |
| Other nuisances | 9 | 9 | „ | „ |
| Sanitary accommodations. } insufficient | 3 | 3 | „ | „ |
| Sec. 22 } unsuitable or | 5 | 5 | „ | „ |
| P. H. A. A. A. } defective | Nil. | Nil. | „ | „ |
| 1890 adopted. } not separate for sexes | | | „ | „ |
| 1 W.C. for each 25 workers. } | | | | |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (S. 101)... | „ | „ | „ | „ |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) | 56 | 56 | „ | „ |
| Other offences | 3 | 3 | „ | „ |
| (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report). | | | | |
| Total | 88 | 88 | „ | „ |

3.—HOME WORK.

| Nature of Work. | Lists received from Employers twice in a year. | | Number of Inspections of | Outwork in Infected Premises. |
|--|--|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Lists. | Outworkers. | Outworkers' premises. | Instances. |
| Wearing Apparel— | | | | |
| (1) Making &c. - - - | 16 | 75 | 37 | 1 |
| (2) Cleaning & Washing Lace, lace curtains and nets Furniture and Upholstery - | | | | |
| Total - - - | 16 | 75 | 37 | 1 |

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

| Workshops on the Register (s. 101) at the end of the year. | Number. |
|--|---------|
| Bakehouses - - - - - | 34 |
| Other trades - - - - - | 58 |
| Total number of Workshops on register - | 92 |

5—OTHER MATTERS.

| Class. | Number. |
|--|---------|
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :— | |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) | 1 |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshop Act (S. 5) { Notified by H.M. Inspector | 3 |
| { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors. | 3 |
| Other | Nil. |
| Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :— | |
| Certificates granted during the year | „ |
| In use at the end of 1907 | „ |

Feb. 8th, 1909.

CHARLES VERNON HITCHINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Urban District Council of Weston-super-Mare
CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1908.

I append the Annual Climatological Report for 1908.

The observations below are recorded by Mr. F. Allen at the Town Hall.

The usual reports were forwarded to the Royal Meteorological Society during the year. Weekly and daily reports were also supplied to the local press, and telegrams sent daily, reporting sunshine, rainfall and any special phenomena, to about a dozen daily and evening papers published in the principal towns, the cost of which was defrayed by the Town Advertising Committee.

The highest observed reading of the barometer during the year was 30·75 inches on the 23rd February, at 9 a.m. The lowest was 29·10 inches on 10th December, taken at the same hour.

The highest temperature registered in the Stephenson's Screen during the year was 83·5 degrees, on July 2nd. The lowest was 20·6 degrees, on January 6th.

The highest reading of the blackened bulb thermometer in vacuo, was 136·6 degrees, on the 3rd of June. The bright bulb registered 106·3 degrees on July 3rd. The greatest difference between the maximum indications, upon the same day, of the bright and black bulb thermometer in vacuo, was 37·8 degrees, on June 15th. The lowest temperature registered over short grass, by a sensitive terrestrial radiation minimum thermometer, was 16·5 degrees on January 11th. The day of the highest mean temperature of the air was July 2nd, and the value for that day was 71·3 degrees. The day of the lowest mean temperature was January 3rd, when 27·5 degrees were registered. The greatest range of temperature in the screen upon any one day was 32·5 degrees, which reading was on June 3rd. The least range was 1·7 degrees on December 21st.

The average relative humidity of the air taken at 9 a.m. was 80 per cent. Complete saturation occurred on very few occasions.

The greatest duration of bright sunshine, per Campbell-Stokes recorder, upon any one day, was 14·6 hours on June 22nd. The total amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1630·3 hours, as compared with 1571·3 hours in 1907.

The heaviest fall of rain in any one "rainfall day," *i.e.*, twenty-four hours, ending at 9 a.m. next day, was 0·97 inches on August 29th. The total amount of rainfall for the year was 24·73 inches. This amount is 3·33 inches below the average for the past ten years, which is 28·06 inches. Rain fell on 156 days during the year.

The mean temperature for the year was 51·3 degrees.

MONTHLY RESULTS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

| 1908. Month. | TEMPERATURES. | | | | | | | Relative Humidity. % | Amount of Cloud, 9 a.m. | RAIN. | | Hours of Sunshine. | Barometer. 9 a.m. |
|----------------------|---------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | MEANS. | | | EXTREMES. | | | | | | Amount Inches. | Number of Wet days. | | |
| | 9 a.m. | Min. | Max. | Range | Mean | Min. | Max. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 38.8 | 33.9 | 44.3 | 10.4 | 39.1 | 20.6 | 56.2 | 87 | 0—10 | 1.18 | 12 | 66.4 | 30.160 |
| February | 43.4 | 39.5 | 47.1 | 7.6 | 43.3 | 31.1 | 50.6 | 87 | 8 | 1.62 | 11 | 62.1 | 30.150 |
| March | 42.7 | 36.8 | 47.2 | 10.4 | 42.0 | 29.3 | 53.3 | 80 | 7 | 2.81 | 18 | 93.4 | 29.900 |
| April | 43.1 | 39.6 | 51.3 | 11.7 | 45.5 | 32.1 | 61.8 | 76 | 7 | 2.70 | 14 | 142.3 | 29.920 |
| May | 56.8 | 49.4 | 62.1 | 12.7 | 55.8 | 44.1 | 74.8 | 74 | 6 | 1.00 | 14 | 187.0 | 30.026 |
| June | 61.4 | 52.4 | 68.4 | 16.0 | 60.4 | 45.1 | 82.6 | 76 | 5 | 0.61 | 5 | 282.2 | 30.143 |
| July | 65.4 | 57.0 | 69.9 | 12.9 | 63.5 | 51.6 | 83.5 | 74 | 6 | 2.34 | 10 | 221.8 | 30.083 |
| August | 62.7 | 54.8 | 67.3 | 12.5 | 61.1 | 49.8 | 75.8 | 76 | 6 | 4.66 | 12 | 217.4 | 30.070 |
| September | 58.5 | 52.0 | 63.1 | 11.1 | 57.6 | 43.4 | 76.3 | 77 | 7 | 2.41 | 17 | 131.3 | 30.013 |
| October | 56.2 | 50.3 | 61.6 | 11.3 | 55.9 | 34.1 | 76.3 | 81 | 8 | 1.81 | 11 | 107.9 | 30.176 |
| November | 48.1 | 43.5 | 52.5 | 9.0 | 48.0 | 28.2 | 58.8 | 85 | 8 | 1.20 | 11 | 79.7 | 30.056 |
| December | 43.6 | 39.5 | 46.9 | 7.4 | 43.2 | 20.8 | 52.8 | 87 | 9 | 2.39 | 21 | 38.8 | 29.909 |
| Means and Totals. | 51.7 | 45.7 | 56.8 | 11.1 | 51.3 | 35.9 | 66.9 | 80 | 7 | 24.73 | 156 | 1630.3 | 30.053 |

CHAS. VERNON HITCHINS, Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT for 1908.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.*

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me very great pleasure to submit to you my Eighth Annual Report upon the work done in my department.

The rapid growth of the Town has again been in evidence during the past year, and this has naturally entailed increased work and responsibility in sanitary matters as in other directions. It is pleasing to me to note, in reviewing the work accomplished during the year, how very little real opposition has been met, but I would point out, however, that there are times when a Health Officer, for all that, is inclined to feel disheartened by the ignorance, indifference and fatalism met with amongst those with whom he has to deal, which tend to render his recommendations and efforts futile. Ignorance and indifference to the laws of nature and health, however, are walls that must be battered down, and I venture to think that improved free elementary and secondary education in the laws of health—

hygiene to be a compulsory subject, and taught by qualified teachers—are the best agencies to accelerate the present-day progress in the education of the masses. The child should be made to realise that human beings need, like the flowers in the fields, fresh air and sunlight, and, like them, cannot flourish in dark and stuffy chambers, but in the absence of light and fresh air (Nature's disinfectants) must wither away and die. The public of Weston-super-Mare, I am bound to admit, are, generally speaking, most anxious that the sanitation of the town shall be second to none. The present-day demand for higher scientific and technical qualifications in connection with the Public Health Service, which embraces a much wider sphere than formerly, is evidence of the progressiveness of the present generation, and Weston-super-Mare is certainly not behind in this respect. In the ready adoption of the new Public Health Amendment Act of 1907, you have shown yourselves to be fully alive to the need of being abreast of the times, and this enactment, together with the other principal adoptive Health Acts already in force, the local Acts of Parliament, and fairly complete sets of Bye-laws and Regulations, will equip your officers with legal powers in the discharge of their duties.

In spite of all this, however, it is incumbent upon officials to exercise an abundance of tact and

diplomacy in getting much work done with the minimum amount of resistance, more particularly perhaps owing to the different interpretations given to the terms and expressions contained in the enactments and the many sidelights which are thrown upon details met with in practice, the extent of which can only be fully realized by those responsible for the administration of the law.

Notices and Letters.—The number of written notices, including letters, sent with respect to the abatement of nuisances is 747, showing a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, mainly brought about in connection with the increased activities in systematic inspection, whilst no less than 260 notices were given verbally. With one exception, all the notices served were of an informal nature, and it will be observed that the public are continuing therefore to be fairly easily amenable to reason, moral persuasion being all that was needed in bringing about the desired result, without resort to the aid of statutory powers.

Complaints.—The total number of written and verbal complaints received is 374, to which the same attention was given as in former years, whether anonymous or otherwise, but in some instances it was found that the subject matter of complaints received did not come within the scope of sanitary law. It has been found that

accumulations of manure (the removal of which is not nearly as regularly done as it might be, having regard to the requirements of the Regulations, *i.e.*, once every six days) have been the cause of many complaints, and unless an improvement is made in this direction it will certainly be necessary to make an example of the offenders by the institution of magisterial proceedings against them. It is now an established fact that an accumulation of filth, dirt, manure etc., is one of the very best breeding places for flies, and it is also well known that the latter can, and do, contaminate food supplies etc. by the introduction of disease germs. It is, therefore, obvious that it is an important duty to compel the removal of all such filth promptly and regularly, if only with a view to the reduction of the number of flies in the immediate neighbourhood.

The low-lying areas, from which many complaints have from time to time been received of the flooding of basements of houses during abnormal weather conditions, are now, as far as practicable, being re-drained throughout, and the necessary anti-flooding ball gullies and interceptors fixed in connection with the new drains. If these valves are regularly attended to, in the way of flushing and cleaning, they will, without a doubt, prove a cure.

Improvements to House Drainage.
As good drainage is of the very first importance in

a health resort, a vast amount of time has again been taken up in carrying into effect many improvements in house drainage, and no less than 146 old houses have been provided with new drains, properly trapped, ventilated and made water and smoke tight. This shows a considerable increase in number as compared with last year—nearly double, but the increased attention given to the systematic inspection of houses in your district, together with the accomplishment of Milton Drainage Scheme, will readily account for such a large number of premises redrained, etc. Briefly, the following are particulars of our requirements under this heading : Every drain is tested with water under pressure, and proved sound at least twice—first before being covered up, and secondly, at the completion of the work. The drains are also made accessible throughout, in the majority of instances, by means of suitable inspection chambers, provided with iron covers and frames. The covers having been hermetically sealed with tallow, are subjected, along with the remainder of the fittings, including the soil and ventilating shafts, to the smoke test, after the application of the final water test referred to above. The drains are, in all cases, intercepted from the public sewer by means of a “Winser” or similar pattern trap, fixed in connection with a manhole, at a point as near as practicable to the public sewer, having an air inlet pipe and mica

valve or tall shaft connected therewith, as part of the ventilating system. Again, the public, both visiting and resident, have acted as one of the best possible levers in getting good, sound drainage by their insistence on some proof of the soundness and up-to-dateness of all drains and sanitary fittings belonging to premises which they are about to occupy or purchase.

Drainage of New Buildings.—The duty of supervising the laying of house drains and sanitary fittings in connection with all new buildings has again, as heretofore, entailed a good deal of extra work. The drainage and sanitary fittings of no less than 160 new buildings have been inspected, 135 of which were reported to the Town Surveyor as being in compliance with the plans approved by the Council and the bye-laws in respect thereto.

The same tests are applied to the drains of new buildings as already described in the case of old ones, and the number of separate water tests applied is 607, whilst the number of smoke tests applied to the fittings, etc. of the same buildings is 144.

House to House Inspection. — More attention than usual has been given to the systematic inspection of houses in the district, and, accordingly as the standard of perfection of the drainage systems of houses continues to be raised, so it will be possible to devote more time to this work, and

to give increased attention to the environmental condition etc. of the houses, and to the education of the masses in the customs of regularly cleaning gullies, W.C.'s etc. In the course of the inspection carried out under this head, small cottage property and crowded areas received most attention. In a large number of instances it was found that the defective structural condition of the floors—both upstairs and downstairs, windows of living and bedrooms not being made to open, water closets in a foul condition,—the absence of flushing tanks thereto, were found the principal defects that required to be remedied.

In many instances the drains needed and received attention. Another deplorable fact which might be mentioned, was either the entire absence of any pretence at the provision of a larder, or the utilization as such of some dark and totally unventilated space in an unventilated position—not infrequently under the staircase—necessitating the unfortunate inhabitants of the houses to store their foodstuffs under most unsuitable and unhygienic conditions. Although the proper storage of food, as a necessary preliminary step to its being cooked, is, to my mind, a very important matter; the law, as it stands, however, appears to be silent on the subject, whilst it gives ample power to the local authority to deal with the storage and removal of house refuse, garbage etc. Considerable improvements

have been brought about also in connection with the hygienic surroundings of various dwellings, where insanitary conditions were found to exist, on account of the want of proper paving and draining of the back yards and common passages etc. Greater attention was given, in this direction, to the more crowded part of the town, where the open space at the rear of houses etc. is extremely limited, and where pollution of the soil, and accumulations of liquid and vegetable refuse, and ashes, are productive of very great harm. The yard surfaces of 119 houses were either repaved or repaired with a hard, impervious material, which work must result in direct benefit to the health of the occupiers of adjacent buildings, not only in mitigation or entire abolition of offensive emanations often arising from these areas, but, in the provision of a well-paved back yard, which tends to encourage orderly and cleanly habits on the part of the occupiers, embodying the more frequent use of the sweeping brush and water. Overcrowding of rooms was also discovered in a number of cases, and promptly attended to. In one instance a small "box-room," situated in the middle of a house, had no external means of ventilation and lighting whatsoever, and apart from that, it did not provide the necessary cubic space allowed by law to a tramp, to say nothing of three children who slept there nightly.

Foul, verminous houses were not very numerous, but the few discovered, badly needed official intervention.

The number of houses inspected under this head is 241, in addition to a special inspection of 218 houses in regard to the provision of sanitary dustbins—155 movable galvanized iron receptacles were provided as a result of this inspection. This systematic inspection will be continued during the current year, whenever an opportunity occurs.

Infectious Diseases.—The disinfection of rooms, bedding etc., was carried out, on the receipt of information from the Medical Officer of Health, after every case of notifiable infectious disease, and a total of no less than 230 rooms were accordingly disinfected during the year, whilst bedding, etc., from 145 houses was removed, to be treated at the disinfecting station by “current” steam, giving a total of 2169 articles disinfected in connection with such removals, and 2648 articles, in addition, similarly dealt with belonging to the Isolation Hospital. The “Alformant” and “Hydralformant” lamps are still used as a means of gasifying the formalin tablets into formaldehyde vapour. In special cases, spraying the surfaces of walls, etc., has been effected, a formalin or perchloride solution, by means of a Mackenzie Spray, was resorted to after the removal of bedding. As in former years,

the state of the sanitary arrangements in connection with infected houses was noted, together with the history, etc., of each case, the remedying of any sanitary defects discovered insisted upon, and an endeavour made to trace the origin of each case, the result being reported to the Medical Officer of Health. Much disinfection was again also done in connection with septic cases, and those of phthisis and cancer, either by private request, or through the district nurses, and in many cases, bedding found too foul for retention was destroyed.

Disinfecting fluid, soap, etc., were still given gratuitously to necessitous persons.

The number of school notices sent out at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, in connection with the attendance of scholars from infected houses was 217.

Slaughter-houses.—The periodical inspections of the public and private slaughter houses, were again carried out, as often as time permitted, but the vigilance of your caretaker (Mr. W. Warner), in watching daily for any abnormalities in connection with the animals slaughtered, together with the facility of telephonic communication between him and myself, render the possibility of any apparently diseased carcasses escaping examination, most remote. Moreover, the butchers have, and are continuing to give all

possible help (in spite of the fact of such action being frequently followed by a big loss to themselves), by acquainting either the caretaker or myself of the existence or sign of disease, in even a single internal organ, and if either the seizure of a part or the whole of the carcase is necessary, they readily surrender it for destruction, thereby relieving one of the obligation of having to formally seize and destroy such carcasses under an Order of a Justice of the Peace. In connection with this matter, I should like to observe that the animals killed by the butchers of Weston-super-Mare, are, generally speaking, young, and the quality of the meat, in consequence, is of a high order. The fact that the "Master" key gives me free access at all times to the whole of the eight "private" slaughter-houses owned by your Council, and situated within the same curtilage as the public abattoirs in Drove Road, renders these premises only of a semi-private character, and enables them to be kept regularly, during slaughtering, under the vigilant eye of the caretaker.

The private and public slaughter-houses in Drove Road remain much in the same condition as in former years, and considerable attention is badly needed to make the premises more commodious and sanitary, and to give increased facilities for slaughtering and hanging of carcasses. The only independent private slaughter-house in

your district is situated in Milton, and these premises have lately been thoroughly drained into the public sewer, the floors raised, paved with impervious material, and drained towards a gully trap outside.

The following table gives the number of animals killed and dressed at the public slaughter-house during the year :

| | | |
|----------------|---|-------|
| Number of Pigs | - | 3,870 |
| „ „ Sheep | - | 2,370 |
| „ „ Calves | - | 433 |
| „ „ Oxen | - | 304 |

Unsound Food.—Appended are particulars of meat and other foods destroyed during the year, as being unfit for human consumption. In each instance, the goods were freely surrendered by the vendors.

3 complete carcasses of Oxen.

9 „ „ Pigs.

2 „ „ Sheep.

And in addition to this the following :—

823 Pounds of Beef.

243 „ „ Pork.

5 “ Hinges.”

8 Livers.

2 Ducks (dead).

18 quart tins of preserved peas.

6 pounds of whiting, and

32 bananas.

In the case of the carcasses of oxen and pigs destroyed, tuberculosis, either of a general or local nature, was the disease most frequently met with, although pyæmic abscesses and dropsy were the cause of seizure in the case of two carcasses of pigs. The ducks condemned showed slight signs of decomposition, and the vendor was duly warned.

Factories and Workshops. — The required register of Workshops etc., has been duly kept, and a detailed tabulated statement of remedial measures adopted, appears in the Medical Officer of Health's report. The usual attention has been given to the required air space, cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary conveniences in connection therewith, and several improvements insisted upon. The 34 bakehouses in the town have been periodically inspected, and printed notices served on all the occupiers in April and October, requiring them to thoroughly cleanse and limewash their premises in accordance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. — The number of purveyors of milk etc., in your district is considerable; there are many small milkshops scattered; two large dairies and four cowsheds, all of which are registered. The milkshops and dairies have been found to be kept in a clean condition, but I regret to say that the milking of cows, both within, and in the

immediate neighbourhood without, the district, is certainly not carried out with proper aseptic precautions. The absence of grooming of the hind quarters of the animals, and proper attention to the cleaning of their udders and teats, being most conspicuous. It would be well if the general public realised more fully than they appear to do at present, the importance of the daily sterilization of milk, before use, and the necessity of keeping it well covered with a porous cover, in order to exclude the unwelcome presence of house flies, and their contaminating bodies. Three recently opened and unregistered Milkshops and Dairies were discovered during the year, and in one case, it may be mentioned, that a stable was found to be adjoining the part of the premises used as a milkstore, with only a thin partition separating them, and as it were, to add to this objectionable state of affairs, a ventilating grid was found to exist in the partition, thus giving a direct aerial connection between the two apartments. The stable was, needless to say, abolished.

It is also most undesirable that milk should be stored in open pans and basins on counters or tables alongside objectionable articles, such as pickled and salted fish, vinegar, firewood, green-grocery, etc., although this is sometimes met with in small milkshops.

Common Lodging Houses.—The number of common lodging houses is still only five, and

these are all situated in Union Street. The total accommodation is for 78 persons, and as the buildings consist of ordinary cottages converted into lodging houses, nothing short of re-construction would make them thoroughly sanitary and up-to-date. Much improvement has been effected however in the way of repairing yards, the provision of new sanitary conveniences, additional external ventilation to the bedrooms, new floors etc., and the usual half yearly cleansing and limewashing of the wall surfaces etc., has been duly carried out. Whilst making a house-to-house inspection in the same street, I found evidence that two unregistered houses had been used as common lodging houses during the summer season. I accordingly warned the respective occupiers as to the continuance of the offence.

Houses Let in Lodgings.—I had occasion to specially report, during the year, on the growing practice of “house farming” in certain streets, small houses being frequently let to 2, 3, 4 or more families at one time, the rooms being “furnished,” and the rooms used as a rule as a living and sleeping combined. Such buildings not being “Common Lodging Houses” within the meaning of the Act, might well be registered as “Houses Let in Lodgings,” and the contemplated early adoption of the model series of Bye-laws, or Bye-laws on similar lines, in order to give more

adequate control over such houses, would be a very wise step.

Schools etc.—Several private schools were again inspected during the year at the special request of the proprietors, and in many cases the sanitary arrangements were overhauled and modernised. The adoption by some of the larger private schools of a separate pedestal closet and flushing cistern for each compartment, in place of the foul and offensive trough-closet system, is to be commended, and only goes to prove, what I have, on previous occasions, stated, that the owners of these scholastic establishments are doing all they can to keep a healthy and hygienic environment for their scholars, who come here from far and near.

Milton District.—The new sewerage scheme for this part of the district, which was in hand at the beginning of last year, was completed last summer, and already 26 premises have been provided with new and water-tight drains etc., connected to the public sewer, with the consequent abolishment of the cesspools in connection with the premises. The substitution, in connection with the remaining houses, of an up-to-date water-carriage system for the present conservancy and cesspool arrangement, is still proceeding actively, and will be continued until the whole of the premises within a reasonable distance of the new sewers, are properly drained.

The existing cesspools were duly emptied as frequently as possible by means of the sewage van, but the abolition of the cesspools will soon render this objectionable process unnecessary—at least so far as the more densely-populated portion of the district is concerned.

Closing of Houses unfit for Habitation.—Three houses were inspected with a view of applying to a Magistrate for a closing order, and a detailed report in each case given to the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Committee. The owners, however, voluntarily agreed to close them until such time as they may be rendered fit for human habitation ; in each case practically nothing short of re-construction can make them fit for use as dwelling places.

Legal Proceedings.—It is a noteworthy fact that once more I am able to record the absence of the necessity to institute legal proceedings, in order to secure compliance with the requisition of the informal notices served upon owners and occupiers of premises for the abatement of nuisances etc. during the year ; although a very large amount of work was accomplished, with a general uniformity of requirements. Pressure had to be brought to bear, however, in a few cases.

I append a tabulated statement of work done in my department during the past year.

Once more I feel it a duty to here state that without the able and valuable service of my

general assistant, Mr. J. Warren, it would not have been possible for me to carry out so many sanitary improvements, and to have properly supervised them during their progress, which factor is a most essential one.

I again gladly welcome this opportunity of expressing my sincerest thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, and to the Members of the Council, for the unanimous support accorded me during the year, which is at all times not only most encouraging to me in the carrying out of my more or less onerous duties, but enables me to do so in a much more pleasant manner to all concerned than would otherwise be possible.

Needless to say, my thanks are again also due to the Medical Officer of Health and other officials for their continued support and assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS JONES,

Holder of the following Diplomas of the Royal Sanitary Institute ; Sanitary Inspector's Qualifying Certificate ; Inspector of Meat and other Foods ; and Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Honoursman in Practical and Theoretical Hygiene, South Kensington ; and holder of First-Class Advanced Certificates granted by the Board of Secondary Education in Building Construction, Chemistry, Physiology etc., etc., and City and Guilds Plumbing.

Sanitary Inspector.

February 2nd, 1909.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK

done during the year.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Houses and Premises inspected | - | - | - | - | - | 975 |
| Complaints investigated | - | - | - | - | - | 374 |
| Complaints referred to the Surveyor | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Complaints investigated where Coal Gas was found to be the contaminating source | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Houses systematically inspected | - | - | - | - | - | 241 |
| Refreshment Houses, Hotels and Provision Shops inspected | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Schools, Public Buildings and Institutions inspected | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Written Notices and Letters sent with respect to the abatement of Nuisances etc. | - | - | - | - | - | 747 |
| Verbal notices given | - | - | - | - | - | 260 |
| Number of Houses (old) provided with new drains, properly intercepted, ventilated and made smoke and water-tight | - | - | - | - | - | 146 |
| Drains cleared and cleansed or repaired | - | - | - | - | - | 96 |
| Soil Pipes removed to outside, or repaired and properly ventilated | - | - | - | - | - | 63 |
| Number of old Pan Container Closets removed | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| New W.C. Pans provided and fixed of the “wash- down” type (principally pedestal closets) | - | - | - | - | - | 194 |
| Water Closets cleansed and repaired | - | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| W.C.’s without a sufficient external ventilation and lighting, improved, or abolished and reconstructed | - | - | - | - | - | 41 |
| New Flushing Cistern supplied to water closets | - | - | - | - | - | 172 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Glazed Stoneware Sinks provided and fixed with properly trapped waste pipes | - | - | - | - | 169 |
| Baths and Lavatory Waste Pipes trapped | - | - | - | - | 39 |
| Number of rain-water Down Pipes and Waste Pipes disconnected from drains | - | - | - | - | 61 |
| Rain-water underground Storage Tanks cleansed, and Overflows disconnected from drains or examined | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| Urinals reconstructed or repaired, and with proper Flushing Cisterns provided | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Yards repaved or repaired | - | - | - | - | 119 |
| Sanitary Dustbins provided and Ashpits abolished | - | - | - | - | 155 |
| Defective House Roofs, Walls, Floors and Gutterings repaired | - | - | - | - | 67 |
| Number of Cesspools cleared and cleansed by own men | - | - | - | - | 710 |
| Rooms fumigated and disinfected after illness of infectious character | - | - | - | - | 230 |
| Number of premises from which Infectious Articles were removed for disinfection by steam | - | - | - | - | 145 |
| Total number of Articles disinfected by steam at your Disinfection Station | - | - | - | - | 4,817 |
| Number of School Notices sent in connection with the attendance of scholars from infected houses | - | - | - | - | 217 |
| Number of Lime Brushes lent to cottagers | - | - | - | - | 174 |
| Waste of Water discovered and Fittings repaired | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Rooms and Premises cleansed and limewashed | - | - | - | - | 140 |
| Nuisances from overcrowding abated | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| Nuisances from overcrowded workrooms abated | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Stagnant Water removed, and ditches and Private Lanes cleansed | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Nuisances arising from the keeping of Animals abated | - | - | - | - | 26 |

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| Accumulations of Manure and other Refuse removed | - | 49 |
| Defective and foul Manure Pits abolished, and new Bins provided and properly drained | - - - | 16 |
| Smoke Nuisances abated | - - - - - | 2 |
| Number of Sewer Ventilating Shafts tested with Smoke | | 38 |
| Number of new Sewer Lengths tested | - - - | 32 |
| Number of times Water Test applied to new or repaired drains belonging to old houses | - - - - | 746 |
| Soil Pipes, Ventilating Shafts and Drains tested with the Smoke Machine | - - - - - | 120 |
| Number of Water Tests applied to the drains of new buildings | - - - - - | 607 |
| Number of times Smoke Tests applied to the drains and sanitary fittings of new buildings | - - - - | 144 |
| New Buildings and Premises inspected for which plans had been approved | - - - - - | 160 |
| Number of New Houses certified to the Surveyor as having the drains and sanitary fittings in compli- ance with the building bye-laws | - - - - | 135 |
| Periodically Inspected. | Licensed Slaughter-houses | - - - 9 |
| | Registered Dairies, Milkshops and Cow- sheds | - - - - - 46 |
| | Registered Workshops, including Bake- houses | - - - - - 96 |
| | Registered Common Lodging-houses | - 5 |

THOMAS JONES,
Sanitary Inspector.